

conspicuous on the last whorl. Columellar axis with a twisted revolving ridge; obsolete on the last whorls. Aperture circular, peristome white and expanded. The length of the shells ranges from 17 to 23 mm.

The holotype measures: length 20 mm., diameter of the largest whorl 1.6 mm. Aperture 1.2.

Holotype: M. C. Z. No. 47900, from "Finca El Inglés". Sierra del Grillo, Madruga. Habana Province. C. de la Torre, collector. *Paratypes*: M. C. Z. No. 52767 and 84865, from the type lot. C. G. Aguayo, collector. M. C. Z. No. 52969, from Sierra del Grillo, Madruga. N. W. Lermond, collector. M. C. Z. No. 78026, from the type locality. M. Jaume, collector. M. C. Z. No. 86605, from the type locality, P. J. Bermúdez, collector. There are also paratypes on the author's collection and in the collection of C. G. Aguayo.

UROCOPTIS MELLITA PERLONGA, subsp. nov. Plate 6, fig. 13.

This subspecies differs from *U. mellita*, by its larger size, thinner columellar axis, longer last whorl, paler coloration and stronger sculpture; the axial undulation being substituted by very riblets widely spaced. The holotype measured: length 25.5 mm., diam. 2 mm. Aperture 1.4 mm.

Holotype: M. C. Z. No. 47899, from Loma de la Reforma, Pipian. Habana Province. C. de la Torre, collector. *Paratypes*: In the author's collection and in the collection of S. G. Aguayo.

Although this subspecies is easily distinguishable from the typical form, it is so closely related to it by its glossy surface and its shape, that it seems to be convenient to consider it only as a subspecies.

WEST INDIAN MOLLUSKS NO. 2—NEW CUBAN CERIONS

BY C. DE LA TORRE AND W. J. CLENCH

CERION AGUAYOI, sp. nov. Plate 6, figs. 6, 7.

Shell solid, rimately umbilicate, cylindrical to subcylindrical. Most specimens slightly wider above the middle.

Color white to greyish white. Interior of aperture occasionally slightly pink-yellow. Whorls flat, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$. First two nuclear whorls glassy, striate axially with fine hair like ridges. Remaining whorls opaque. The axial striation is generally lost beyond the fifth whorl though some specimens retain the striation throughout. Spire forming usually an angle of approximately 90° . The angular portion is composed of six to seven whorls, the remainder are more or less flat sided. Aperture rounded to rounded-ovate; fully adult specimens are somewhat holostomous, in others the parietal wall is lightly calloused. Peristome white, reflected. Columella straight. Parietal tooth well centered, but not sharply developed. Columellar tooth usually present but slightly developed, occasionally obsolete or reduced to a slight thickness on the columella.

Sutures very slightly indentated. Sculpture composed of axial growth lines irregularly spaced on the majority of specimens examined. Certain specimens, however, exhibit a strong tendency to develop axial ribs which are an apparent outgrowth of the sculpture exhibited on the early whorls of all specimens.

On the basal area of the body whorl the riblets become fine and more numerous.

Length	Width	Ap. length	Ap. width	
26 mm.	14.5 mm.	8 mm.	7.5 mm.	<i>Holotype</i>
23	13.5	7	6	<i>Paratype</i>
23.5	13	6.5	5.5	<i>Paratype</i>
23.5	13	7	6	<i>Paratype</i>
24.5	13	7	5.5	<i>Paratype</i>
25.5	15	8	6	<i>Paratype</i>
26	13.5	7	5.5	<i>Paratype</i>
26.5	14.5	8	6	<i>Paratype</i>
26.5	15	8	7	<i>Paratype</i>
29	14	8.5	7	<i>Paratype</i>

Holotype: M. C. Z. No. 47902, Road to Caletones, about 6 Km. W. of Gibara, Oriente, Cuba. C. G. Aguayo, collector, August, 1927. *Paratypes*: M. C. Z. No. 47903 and 52783, and in collections of C. de la Torre and C. G. Aguayo.

This species belong to the group of *C. proteus* Gundlach, and like it is found in Gibara, Cuba. *C. aguayoi* is restricted to a very small area about 4 miles from *C. proteus*. It differs from *C. proteus* by its smaller size and by the shape of the shell, the apex being rounded, less obtuse. In *C. proteus* the whorls are very flat and irregularly at the sutures, often protruding slightly beyond the next whorl. An occasional specimen of *C. aguayoi* shows a trace of the peculiar condition.

CERION AGUAYOI BEQUAERTI, subsp. nov. Plate 6, fig. 8.

This subspecies differs from the typical form in being larger, more cylindrical and the spire more tapering. In the specimens examined by us there is no indication of the "wide point" which occurs just above the middle in both *C. proteus* and *C. aguayoi*. The locality of *C. aguayoi bequaerti* is about 50 Km. east of Gibara, the locality of the other forms.

Length	Width	Ap. length	Ap. width	
30.5 mm.	15 mm.	8 mm.	7 mm.	<i>Holotype</i>
30.5	14	8	7	<i>Paratype</i>
29.5	14.5	7	8	<i>Paratype</i>
29	14.5	7	8	<i>Paratype</i>
28	15	8	7	<i>Paratype</i>
25.5	13	6.5	6	<i>Paratype</i>

Holotype: M. C. Z. No. 86177, dunes at Lucrecia light-house, near Banes, Oriente, Cuba. *Paratypes*: M. C. Z. No. 86176.

This subspecies is probably a direct offshoot of *C. proteus* stock and apparently may be a form of parallel development similar to that of *C. aguayoi*. However, it seems best in our present understanding of these forms to consider it a subspecies of the latter species to which it more closely approximates.

NEW SPECIES OF OPISTHOSIPHON FROM EASTERN CUBA

BY C. G. AGUAYO

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